The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Pretexts are not wanting when one wishes to use them.—Goldoni.

WHOLE NO. 899. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1928. VOL. 18, NO. 16.

"BORING" METHODS DANGEROUS TO NATION

The Federal Trade Commission's probe of public utilities is of especial interest to organized labor.

Trade unionists who have followed this investigation can better appreciate how nation-wide waves of opposition to injunction relief, to collective bargaining, the federal child labor amendment and other questions are secretly started and maintained.

Every group of citizens have the right to publicly plead their cause, but the bounds of fair discussion are overstepped when schools, educators, legislators and public officials, the press and other public-opinion molding factors are used, unbeknown to the public, to strengthen such cause.

The right or wrong of private ownership of public utilities is secondary when compared with these stealthy practices that strike at the foundation of democracy.

Government by popular rule rests on frank discussion. The utilities have adopted the opposite policy.

One of the utilities' publicity agents wrote last year:

"The thing about the utility industry that disgusts me is the lying, grimacing, talking and downright evasion of trust, or violation of trust, that marks the progress toward enormous wealth of some of the so-called big men in the industry."

The utility magnates know the invincible power of public opinion. This they would control, not by logic and appeals to reason, but by shameful methods that are now uncovered by a governmental investigation.

Law is the crystalization of public opinion. Our constitution is flexible and courts bend to new social concepts that grow out of the people's increased intelligence and needs.

To control this public opinion—this foundation of law—is the one purpose of privilege.

To mold an intelligent public opinion is the aim of labor. It urges members to educate and agitate.

It freely grants the same right to every other group, for progress only comes out of this clash of ideals.

Stealthy propagandists who would corrupt public opinion, as the utilities are shown to have done, menace popular government.

PLAN TO "TAB" IMMIGRANTS IS ILLEGAL, SAYS LAWMAKER

Washington, June 30.—Congressman Celler favors legislation that will nullify the Department of Labor's order requiring identification cards to be issued to aliens authorized to enter the United States.

"This order," said the New York Congressman, "will undoubtedly be followed by agitation for the registration of aliens. Congress has refused to adopt registration, although the Department of Labor and the last two administrations favored it.

"It is difficult to understand by what right the department issues this order," said Mr. Celler. "There is nothing in the immigration act of 1924, and acts amendatory thereto, that permits this order. In my opinion it is illegal. It is unenforceable. It need not be obeyed. The instructions given with the order provide that the admitted alien shall be cautioned to—

"'Safeguard the card; to preserve it from defacement and soiling, and present it for inspection if and when subsequently requested so to do by an officer of the Immigration Service.'

"Suppose an alien, after his arrival, refuses to show it when requested," said Mr. Celler. "The order provides no penalty. The alien can disobey this order at will. The Department of Labor can not provide a penalty. It has no such power. Only the Congress can do that."

Mr. Celler denied the department's claim that the identification card "will protect the alien."

"If these cards are to benefit the alien, why has not the alien press as well as the alien asked for the cards? They don't want them. They fear that they will be the means of opening the door to a great deal of graft and chicanery on the part of venal government inspectors and agents.

"The Chinese registration is replete with tales of woe and suffering on the part of the immigrant."

FOOLING THE PEOPLE

"Take the public utilities out of politics" was a popular cry several years ago.

The utilities were then compelled to go to state legislatures to secure rate increases. Control of a majority of the law-making branch was uncertain, and corporations and their allies painted rosy pictures of non-partisan utilities commissions setting a fair price.

The people accepted the new plan. The commissions are usually appointed by the governor.

This centralization of government, and bureau rule, is profitable to the utilities, according to one of their publicity men. He acknowledged to the Federal Trade Commission that the commissions "are the best friends of the industry."

"FACT FINDERS" DODGE FACTS

Financial publications, as a rule, are realists on every issue save one. When they discuss trade unionism they indulge in generalities so common with anti-unionists.

"So greatly have industrial relations improved that the older labor union leaders who lived on strife are floundering about, dismayed and impotent."

This abandonment of a fact-finding policy is shown by E. S. Gregg, writing in Barron's, "the national financial weekly," published in New York.

The above is intended to discredit "the older labor union leaders," but in truth it is a vindication of their position that former war-like policies of employers was wrong.

From the inception of the American Federation of Labor, organized labor has urged mediation, conciliation and arbitration. It was the employer who refused peace—until compelled to change through the power of organized labor and a new social outlook that the unionists were major factors in creating.

The "older labor union leaders" are not "dismayed and impotent." Their long fight has been justified. They have not changed—but certain employers have. It is the latter who are "floundering." Their company "union" and "yellow dog" are the latest attempts to control workers.

WAGE CUTS NO REMEDY FOR COAL MINE ILLS

Sheridan, Wyo., June 30.—"Striking coal miners are the best friends of the coal industry because they refuse to engage in cut-throat competition that means bankruptcy for all concerned," William B. Wilson told delegates to the annual convention of the Wyoming Federation of Labor.

The former Secretary of Labor and secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers explained the Jacksonville agreement and told of its history. The Consolidation Coal Company in the West Virginia field, a Rockefeller concern, and the Pittsburgh Coal Company, a Mellon interest, he said, were parties to the agreement, but six months later they closed their mines and attempted to reopen with a wage rate 30 per cent below the Jacksonville scale.

"Evidence was produced; yes, even brought out of the mouths of the operators themselves, that men in the Pittsburgh district who have bowed the knee to the United Mine Workers and their official staff, and at the same time crying, 'Save us,' parties who were financed by the Pittsburgh Coal Company."

Mr. Wilson discussed forces that are operating against the miners. One of these is the fact that 30 per cent of all coal mined in the United States is consumed by the railroads, and these corporations constantly seek lower fuel costs, while passenger and freight rates are based on fixed coal costs.

"The railroads have a tremendous influence over shippers through their control of the supply of cars. There is at least a feeling among coal operators that if they do not comply with the demand of the railroads they will not get enough cars for their commercial trade."

LABOR URGES MOONEY PARDON; NOTED "FRAME UP" IS RECALLED

San Francisco, June 30.—The Labor Council has asked Governor Young to pardon Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings, who are serving life sentences for alleged complicity in the bombing of the Preparedness Parade, July 22, 1916. Several persons were killed.

Sacramento newspapers state that the governor intimates that two men should apply for parole, and then, if their conduct warrants, he will pardon them.

The accused insist they have been "framed," and should be set free or be forced to stand trial for one of the other deaths.

Mooney was convicted mainly on the evidence of one Oxman, so-called "Oregon cattle man." After the trial it was discovered Oxman came from Illinois, and that District Attorney Fickert and the police used him.

Judge Franklin A. Griffin, trial judge, declared he would "unhesitatingly grant a new trial" if the perjury evidence was submitted to him before Mooney was sentenced. The plea for a new trial was carried to the State Supreme Court, and was indorsed by Judge Griffin and Attorney General Webb. The court refused the plea on the ground that it can only consider "the record," that is, the evidence given at the trial. The United States Supreme Court upheld this ruling, and the astounding spectacle is presented of men being in jail on evidence even agrees is perjured.

In discussing this case in Washington, July 28, 1918, when Mooney was under sentence of death, the late W. Bourke Cochran, noted lawyer and orator, said: "Has anything similar to it ever occurred in the history of civilized states? We are face to face with a case where the court itself fastens the rope around the neck of a man whom it has declared to have been unjustly convicted and orders that he be strangled to death. That is to say, the courts organized to prevent murder have themselves become agents to perpetrate murder."

President Wilson appointed a commission to investigate the case. The commission said: "We find in the atmosphere surrounding the prosecution and trial of the case ground for disquietude. When Oxman was discredited the verdict against Mooney was discredited."

The commission recommended that the President ask California officials to give Mooney a new trial on one of the other indictments. President Wilson appealed to Governor Stephens without result.

FAVOR OLD-AGE PENSIONS

Waterloo, Iowa, June 30.—Old-age pensions was indorsed by the annual convention of the Iowa Federation of Labor.

EDITORS "JOLLIED" BY PUBLIC UTILITIES

Washington, June 30.—Country newspaper editors in Tennessee were "jollied" and "slapped on the back" to influence them to publish articles against government operation of Muscle Shoals, Guy P. Newburn, utilities publicity agent, told the Federal Trade Commission.

Newburn said he urged utility publicity organizations in other southern states "to call the country editors by their first names and slap them on the back."

He said his bureau spent from $11,000 to $19,000 each year on its public relations work. Part of his job was to entertain newspapermen and editors.

The testimony of Newburn and documents introduced into the record from his office files also developed that public relations were carried on by his organization in colleges and high schools and revealed that influence was brought to bear on the legislature to prevent the abolishment of the public utilities commission of that state when Governor Austin Peay was in office.

Newburn said his organization had been active against government operation of Muscle Shoals. He identified letters which show that the entire South was flooded in 1926 with literature urging the support of the Associated Southern Power Companies' bid and opposing the proposals of the Cyanamid Company and other bidders.

STATUS OF CANADIANS SOUGHT IN COURT PLEA

Washington, June 30.—The government has asked the United States Supreme Court to pass on the right of persons living in Canada and working in the United States to cross the border without a passport.

The New York Federal Court, western district, held that British subjects, residing in Canada, are immigrants and must have passports to cross the border entering this country daily for work.

The Circuit Court of Appeals reversed this position, holding that Canadians working in this country and returning to their homes in Canada at night are "non-immigrants" under the immigration law of 1924 and that under the day treaty of 1794 they are privileged to cross and recross the border without passports for purposes of business.

MINE WORKERS' UNION GROWS IN COLORADO

Denver, June 30.—Coal mine workers in northern Colorado are joining the United Mine Workers' Union. Several mines are functioning with three-fourths of the miners employed in that section are affiliated to the labor movement.

The union's success is significant because the company "union" was born in this State. It was set up by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, a Rockefeller corporation.

The Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, the largest operator in the northern field, has declared a willingness to enter a conference with the union and arrange a contract based on the Jacksonville agreement.

STEEL ROD MEN UNITE

Detroit, June 30.—Workers employed in the placement of steel rods in building construction have organized. They are chartered by the International Union of Structural Iron Workers.

LABEL IS PROTECTED BY STATE HIGH COURT

Tacoma, Wash., June 30.—The State Supreme Court has ruled against a non-union laundry using printed lists with the laundry Workers' union label printed thereon.

Attorneys for the employers' association defended the laundry. They resorted to sharp practice by claiming the label cuts were returned to the union, and that the label agreement makes no reference to the misuse of slips with the union label.

The court rejected this theory and sustained a long line of decisions by other courts that owners of labels and trade-marks should be protected.

"Those employers," said Judge Askren, who wrote the opinion, "who operate under an agreement with the union usually consider that certain benefits flow therefrom, not the least of which is the privilege of advertising that fact and thereby gaining patronage from those who prefer to deal with workers whose employer belongs to the union. The label cut, so far as physical properties in it are concerned, is of no value to the employer unless he can place its imprint upon his advertising matter and stationery."

ROAD CAN'T PAY WAGE; "INSIDERS" CLEAN UP

Washington, June 30.—The Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad has been purchased by the Santa Fe system for $14,315,534. Financiers who bought the road four years ago will make a profit of more than $6,000,000. English stockholders who invested $15,000,000 have been badly stung as they will receive less than one-half of their original investment.

While financiers were juggling this property, the engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen employed thereon are paid a wage lower than for like service on other railroads.

The workers organized without success to the Railway Board of Labor and Mediation and President Coolidge, acting under the law, appointed a board of investigation. The board reported a few weeks ago that the railroad is not justified in paying wages "higher than those proposed by the carrier," and that the four brotherhoods are not justified under the circumstances in carrying out their strike order.

COERCION FEATURES ITALY'S LABOR POLICY

Rome, Italy, June 30.—"Wage workers should accept wage reductions in a time of crisis," said Premier Mussolini, in a speech to the first national congress of Fascisti Industrialists.

The dictator said high wages is impossible in Italy "for many obvious reasons." He praised Italian manufacturers for understanding these ideas and for accepting collective contracts under the Fascist labor charter.

Mussolini's labor system makes strikes illegal and provides for compulsory arbitration. Lockouts are also illegal, but employers need not resort to this method, as the state will jail any worker who calls a strike to secure improved conditions.

FILM CENSORSHIP LEGAL

Albany, N. Y., June 30.—State censorship of movie pictures has been upheld by the appellate division of the supreme court. The law empowers the authorities to issue licenses to pictures "unless it or a portion of the same is obscene, indecent, immoral or sacrilegious or of such a character that its exhibition would tend to corrupt morals or incite crime."

TORIES APOLOGIZE FOR UNION ATTACK

London, England, June 30.—Tory politicians publicly apologized for their attack on a trade union in the King's Bench Division when an action for libel brought by the Amalgamated Engineering Union was settled.

The union claimed damages from officials of the City of Leeds Conservative Association for libel contained in a pamphlet they circulated.

Counsel for the union said the pamphlet charged the union with default in payment of old-age pensions and alleged that the financial position was not sound and that remuneration of its officials was extravagant and unjustified.

The defendants, it was stated, have since realized that there was no word of truth in these allegations, that the union stood high among the unions of this country, had never been in default of payments and had always conducted its organization on strictly economical lines.

An apology by the defendants was read. They very much regretted that "in the heat of political controversy" the pamphlet should have been published. The defendants agreed to pay a sum of money to certain charities and also indemnify the union in the costs. The court action was then withdrawn.

BRITISH COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT EXPANDS

Washington, June 30.—The British cooperative movement increased its membership about 500,000 during 1927, but per capita sales are declining, the Department of Commerce is informed by its London representative.

Twenty years ago the average annual purchase per member was £28 10s ($146.50), whereas in 1926 it was only £35 12s ($178). In view of the fact that retail sales prices declined 70 per cent during this period this indicates a substantial fall in the quantity of merchandise brought through the societies. This situation, according to the report, is giving considerable concern to co-operative officials.

The report, however, makes no comparison with the business done by private concerns, which has also declined because of industrial conditions.

REVISION OF WELCH PAY REFUSED BY M'CARL

Washington, June 30.—Comptroller General McCarl refused the request of the National Federation of Federal Employes that he revise his interpretation of the Welch salary act, passed by the recent Congress.

The Federal employes claim that McCarl's interpretation is unfair and that $6,000 is less than Congress intended is lost to government workers.

NEWARK BARBERS STRIKE

Newark, N. J., June 30.—Several hundred union barbers suspended work to secure the continuance of an agreement that has just expired. The wage rate is $15 a week and 50 per cent of receipts over $50. The employers declare this is "unfair."

FURTHER RESTRICTION OF ALIENS IS URGED

Baltimore, June 30.—Further restriction to the entry of "unneeded and undesirable aliens" on the ground that they are displacing American labor was urged by Harry E. Hull, Federal Commissioner of Immigration, in a speech in this city.

The official said the restrictive immigration act is safeguarding 42,000,000 employed persons who are contributing to American prosperity, production and wealth, and who have the first right to share in the benefits of labor "unmenaced by groups who have not yet qualified under all the fundamentals of citizenship."

"These people are buyers and consumers of the products of their own labor," said Mr. Hull. "They are the greatest asset which the American business man has. Paid good wages, they create a market for American goods. To force them to compete with unskilled, un-Americanized workers from countries whose standards are low in comparison, would be an economic crime fraught with evil prospects."

SHIPSTEAD ROUTS REDS IN MINNESOTA PRIMARIES

Duluth, Minn., June 26.—Senator Shipstead overwhelmed Communist opposition in the state-wide primary for nomination.

This county is the seat of Communist strength in Minnesota, but the red ticket was defeated by more than 4,000.

The Reds agree with reaction that Senator Shipstead is unfriendly to them —which is true.

MOTOR CARS ARE AMERICAN

Washington, June 30.—Nine out of every 10 automobiles in the world today were made in America, according to figures compiled by the Department of Commerce.

There were 29,687,499 automobiles in service throughout the world the first of this year. Of these 25,597,186, or 89.6 per cent, are American-made.

SLY POWER PROPAGANDISTS MENACE FREE EDUCATION

Chicago, June 30.—Opposition to control of the public schools by special interests was registered at the twelfth convention of the American Federation of Teachers.

Miss Mary C. Barker, president, in her address to the convention, said:

"Shall the schools of the people become the vehicles in which special interest may parade before impressionable youth their particular adaptation of the drama in human affairs?

"Shall youth, unsuspecting and defenseless, committed by society to the teacher for his quest of truth, be met at the threshold of his career by a person who carries in his soul, if not in his pocket, a commission to divert that youth into conformity with some particular group thought!

"Shall those who seek truth anywhere be denied the source material because some special interest fears the truth or the expression of the effort to find the truth. Education in this country is face to face with that proposition. When freedom to teach and freedom to learn are on a safer footing than now for forces of the commissions in the souls of any people."

Dr. John A. Lapp of Marquette University, speaking on the subject "Influence of the power trust in high schools and colleges, as revealed by the Federal Trade Commission's investigation," "constitutes a sharp challenge to the integrity of educators and of the educational system itself."

"The spectacle of the schools being invaded by the propaganda of a special profit-seeking enterprise to formulate a future public opinion in its favor is second in iniquity to the warping of the opinion of college professors by favors granted or in prospect from the same interests," said Dr. Lapp.

FEDERAL EMPLOYES UNITE

Sheridan, Wyo., June 30.—Federal employes at Fort MacKenzie have organized with 50 charter members.

BERNARD LARGER DEAD; HEART ATTACK CAUSE

New York, June 30.—Bernard A. (Barney) Larger, secretary-treasurer of the United Garment Workers' Union for a quarter of a century, died unexpectedly at his home in this city.

He was one of the best-known trade unionists in the United States and was a familiar figure in A. F. of L. conventions. He was born in Massachusetts in 1865. His life was spent in the organized labor movement. He served as president of his organization prior to his election as secretary-treasurer. He was elected fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress by the 1900 A. F. of L. convention.

He had been in poor health for several months. Two days before his death he attended the funeral of his sister in Troy. Shortly after returning he was taken ill. Three days later he had passed away before medical aid could be summoned.

Mr. Larger was an old-line trade unionist. He was interested in but one theory—that the workers must organize, increase their bargaining power, develop intelligence and stir the public conscience in their struggle for better conditions.

His life was a challenge to sweatshop production, long hours, low wages and autocratic control of workers, and he continually pointed to the Garment Workers' success as proof that steady advance is always possible when labor is solidified.

SACCO-VANZETTI CASE PRINTED IN SIX BOOKS

New York, June 30.—The record of the trial and execution of Sacco and Vanzetti has been printed in six volumes.

The expense is defrayed by a group of men who have not permitted their names to be disclosed. The committee in charge of the publication of the matter included Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War; John W. Davis, Democratic candidate for President four years ago; Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor in President Taft's cabinet, and Elihu Root, former Secretary of State.

MACHINE COAL LOADING IS DISPLACING LABOR

Washington, June 30.—Machine loading of bituminous coal is spreading in the United States, according to the Bureau of Mines. Incomplete reports for this year indicate rapid progress in the installation of machines. It is estimated that 60 per cent of the loading is by automatic processes.

UTILITY AGENTS TELL STATE SECRETS; SO-CALLED BIG MEN DON'T IMPRESS

Washington, June 30.—Public utility press agents "told tales out of school" in the Federal Trade Commission's investigation.

J. B. Sheridan, of St. Louis, publicity director Missouri utilities, and John W. Colton, New York, editor of a magazine published by the American Electric Railway Association, said they did things that caused their better natures to revolt. Sheridan dubbed Missouri country editors "God's fools."

Colton wrote to Sheridan last year that "the thing about the utility industry that disgusts me is the lying, trimming, talking and downright evasion of trust, or violation of trust, that mark the progress toward enormous wealth of some of the so-called big men in the industry.

"When I see these fellows waving the flag I am filled with not only disgust, but rage. They are anything but patriots."

Sheridan testified he wrote Colton in 1927 congratulating him on his protest against a proposed plan of the utility company and organizations "to brand all advocates of government ownership as Reds and Bolsheviks."

In another letter Sheridan said there is "nothing inherently sacred in private or public ownership."

"It all depends on which works out best for the public," he said. "We talk a lot about what private ownership has done, but what municipal ownership were built because no private business would build them.

"If cities and states own and operate highways, schools, streets, sewers, water supply, why not electric and gas plants? I believe in private initiative, but I don't believe in subsidizing it three to six cents per kilowatt hour.

"Privately-owned industry should be ashamed of itself to permit a municipally-owned plant, operated on the wings of graft, to charge four to six to seven cents per kilowatt hour. Don't say taxes. Taxes are less than .0023 per kilowatt hour in this state (Missouri)."

FIRE APPARATUS FIRM FIGHTING MACHINISTS

Washington, June 30.—Organized machinists are asking trade unionists and sympathizers to give them moral support in their contest with the American-LaFrance and Foamite Corporation of Elmira, New York.

This concern has repudiated all connection with its machinists and has established a "non-union shop and company "union." The machinists endeavored for six months to induce the company to maintain harmonious relations, but the management insists on individual bargaining.

The corporation is a leading manufacturer of fire fighting apparatus.

"This company is engaged in manufacturing a public utility purchased by your money paid to the city and county as taxes," says A. O. Wharton, president of the International Association of Machinists, in his appeal to organized labor.

"Our position is right, as union men, to insist that your money shall not be used to your economic detriment."

RAILROADS WARNED OF AIR COMPETITION

Atlantic City, N. J., June 30.—The railroads must prepare to meet air competition, Clarence M. Young of the Department of Commerce told delegates to the mechanical division of the American Railway Association.

"The aircraft industry cannot be stopped," said the speaker. "Aviation is transportation, just the same as boats are, and the railroads must cooperate or suffer.

"The accident record of last year for planes operating on a fixed schedule was only seven. Six of the victims were drivers; one was a passenger."

The demand for planes far exceed the supply. Four thousand planes will be built this year and twice that many could be sold if they were obtainable."

COAL MERGER MEETING NAMES EXECUTIVE BODY

New York, June 30.—Representatives of 97 West Virginia coal mines appointed an executive committee to perfect a merger of their properties. The public is assured coal prices will not be increased, but operating and selling economics is possible.

The merger will include Rockefeller's Consolidation Coal Company. These concerns are anti-union.

SENATOR GOODING DEAD

Gooding, Idaho, June 29.—United States Senator Gooding died at his home here. He was governor of Idaho during the trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, who were acquitted of the assassination of Governor Steunenberg December 30, 1905.

Senator Gooding was a member of the Senate sub-committee that conducted the 1927 Pittsburgh coal strike area. He aided in bringing to light the reprehensible conditions in that section.

JOSEPH BARONDESS DEAD

New York, June 30.—Joseph Barondess, active at one time in the Jewish labor movement, and lawyer in his later years, died in a local hospital. The funeral was one of the largest the East Side has witnessed for years.

"OLDER GENERATION" CALLED POOR CRITICS

Cambridge, Mass., June 30.—An attack of the "older generation" for continuous criticism of the "younger generation" marked the class oration by Barrett Williams of Boston at the commencement exercises of Harvard University.

"The appraisers are now at work valuing our inheritance," said the university graduate. "They have found a once fair world devastated by the most terrible and brutal war in the history of mankind; millions of graves of fighters, and the starved, crippled and shell-shocked.

"But even beyond this the accounts show intolerable liabilities. There are debts surpassing calculation; at the end of a war to end war the standing armies have increased; the guilty international diplomacy of the past remains dominant. No peace was made which was not a peace; it was dictated, not negotiated.

"Our industrial and moral items must be written in red ink. They show a cabinet in which one member was bribed to deliver up public domain valued at a thousand million dollars. Another member obtained a portion of the same bribe fund by way of the party deficit, while a third turned the Department of Justice into a den of corruption."

APARTMENT LIFE GAINS; OLD METHOD IS PASSING

Washington, June 30.—Declining ownership of individual homes by the American family and a trend toward the rented apartment is indicated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In 1890 but 6 per cent of the families provided for in all classes of new building were housed in one-family dwellings. By 1927 this proportion fell to 38.3 per cent. Since 1921 the proportion of apartment houses in total new building practically has doubled.

Unquestionably, the bureau states, the change in the character of the American home will seriously affect the people of the country. Students agree that apartment house habitation means a lessening of responsibility and less attachment to any particular portion of the American territory.

AMERICA TO HOLD LEAD IN WORLD'S INDUSTRY

Washington, June 30.—America will continue to dominate the industrial world this year, in the opinion of directors of the National Bank of Australia, which says its report has been received in this country.

While the United States was expected to show a leading role immediately after the World War, the report said, this leadership was more manifest last year.

SHINGLE WORKERS OUT

Aberdeen, Wash., June 30.—Shingle workers employed at the Schafer Bros.' mill, this county, suspended work because of wage reductions that range from $1 to $1.50 a day. The company is paying straight time in its logging camps for a 10 and 12-hour day.